

- (ix) General and administrative.
- (x) Noncovered Medicare services (for example, eyeglasses).
- (xi) Services for which Medicare is the secondary payer.
- (xii) Enrollee liabilities (for example, deductibles, coinsurance, or copayments) for covered services.

(4) An HMO or CMP that does not usually separate its premium components as described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section may calculate its initial rate with the methods it uses for its other enrolled groups if the HMO or CMP provides CMS with the documentation necessary to support any adjustments the HMO or CMP makes to the initial rate in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

(5) The initial rate calculation must not carry forward any losses experienced by the HMO or CMP during prior contract periods. The HMO or CMP must submit supporting documentation to assure CMS that rates do not include past losses but only premiums for the price of additional benefits and services of the upcoming contract period.

(c) *Adjustment of initial rates*—(1) *Purpose of adjustment*. The purpose of adjustment is to reflect the utilization characteristics of Medicare enrollees.

(2) *Adjustment by the HMO or CMP*. The HMO or CMP may adjust the rate for a particular service using more than one of the following factors if they do not duplicate each other:

(i) *Unit of service*. If the HMO or CMP purchases or identifies services on a unit of service basis and the unit of service is defined the same for all enrollees, the HMO or CMP may make an adjustment in its initial rate to reflect the number of units of services furnished to its Medicare enrollees in comparison to those furnished to other enrollees.

(ii) *Complexity or intensity of services*. The HMO or CMP may make an adjustment to reflect the differences in the complexity or intensity of services furnished to its Medicare enrollees if the calculation of its initial rate includes the elements of this adjustment.

(3) *Support documentation*. All adjustments made by the HMO or CMP must be accompanied by adequate supporting data. If an HMO or CMP does

not have sufficient enrollment experience to develop this data, it may, during its initial contract period, use documented statistics from a nationally recognized statistical source.

(4) *Adjustment by CMS*. If the HMO or CMP does not have adequate data to adjust the initial rate calculated under paragraph (b) of this section to reflect the utilization characteristics of its Medicare enrollees, CMS will, at the HMO's or CMP's request, adjust the initial rate. CMS adjusts the rate on the basis of differences in the utilization characteristics of—

(i) Medicare and non-Medicare enrollees in other HMOs or CMPs; or

(ii) Medicare beneficiaries (in the HMO's or CMP's area, or State, or the United States) who are eligible to enroll in an HMO or CMP and other individuals in that same area, or State, or the United States.

(d) *Reduction of adjusted rates*. The HMO or CMP or CMS further reduces the adjusted rates by the actuarial value of applicable Medicare deductibles and coinsurance.

(e) *CMS review*—(1) *Submission of data*. The HMO or CMP must submit its ACR and the methodology used to compute it for CMS review and approval, and must include adequate supporting data.

(2) *Appeals procedures*. (i) If CMS determines that an HMO's or CMP's ACR computation is not acceptable, the HMO or CMP may, within 30 days after receipt of notice of the determination, file with CMS a request for a hearing.

(ii) The request must state why the HMO or CMP believes the determination is incorrect, and include any supporting evidence the HMO or CMP considers pertinent.

(iii) A hearing officer designated by CMS conducts the hearing in accordance with the hearing procedures set forth in §§405.1819 through 405.1833 of this chapter.

[50 FR 1346, Jan. 10, 1985, as amended at 58 FR 38080, July 15, 1993; 60 FR 46232, Sept. 6, 1995]

**§417.596 Establishment of a benefit stabilization fund.**

(a) *General*. If an HMO or CMP is required to provide its Medicare enrollees with additional benefits as described in §417.592, the organization

may request that CMS withhold a part of its monthly per capita payment in a benefit stabilization fund. The fund will be used to prevent excessive fluctuation in the provision of those additional benefits in subsequent contract periods.

(b) *Notification to CMS.* An HMO's or CMP's request to have monies withheld in a benefit stabilization fund must be made when the HMO or CMP notifies CMS under §417.592(d) of its ACR and its ACPRP in preparation for its next contract period.

(c) *Limitations on the amounts withheld—*(1) *Limit per contract period.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, CMS does not withhold in a benefit stabilization fund more than 15 percent of the difference between an HMO's or CMP's ACR and its ACPRP for a given contract period.

(2) *Cumulative limit.* If CMS has established a benefit stabilization fund for an HMO or CMP, it does not approve a request for withholding made by that HMO or CMP for a subsequent contract period that would cause the total value of the benefit stabilization fund to exceed 25 percent of the difference between the HMO's or CMP's ACR and the average of its per capita rates of payment for that subsequent contract period.

(3) *Exception.* CMS may grant an exception to the limit described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section if an HMO or CMP can demonstrate to CMS's satisfaction that the value of the additional benefits it provides to its Medicare enrollees fluctuates substantially in excess of 15 percent from one contract period to another.

(d) *Financial management of benefit stabilization funds.* (1) The amounts withheld by CMS to establish and maintain a benefit stabilization fund are in the custody of the Federal Health Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

(2) The amounts withheld in a benefit stabilization fund are accounted for by CMS in accounts in which interest does not accrue to the HMO or CMP.

[50 FR 1346, Jan. 10, 1985; 50 FR 20570, May 17, 1985, as amended by 56 FR 46571, Sept. 13, 1991; 58 FR 38083, July 15, 1993; 60 FR 46233, Sept. 6, 1995]

#### §417.597 Withdrawal from a benefit stabilization fund.

(a) *Notification to CMS.* An HMO's or CMP's request to make a withdrawal from its benefit stabilization fund for use during a contract period must be made when the HMO or CMP notifies CMS of its ACR and its ACPRP for that contract period. In making its request, the HMO or CMP must—

(1) Indicate how it intends to use the withdrawn amounts;

(2) Justify the need for the withdrawal in terms of stabilizing the additional benefits it provides to Medicare enrollees;

(3) Document the HMO's or CMP's experience with fluctuations of revenue requirements relative to the additional benefits it provides to Medicare enrollees; and

(4) Document its experience during the contract period previous to the one for which it requests withdrawal to ensure that the HMO or CMP will not be using the withdrawn amounts to refinance losses suffered during that previous contract period.

(b) *Criteria for CMS approval.* CMS approves a request for a withdrawal from a benefit stabilization fund for use during the next contract period only if—

(1) The HMO's or CMP's average of its per capita rates of payment for the next contract period is less than that of the previous contract period;

(2) The HMO's or CMP's ACR for the next contract period is significantly higher than that of the previous contract period; or

(3) The HMO's or CMP's revenue requirements for the next contract period for providing the additional benefits it provided during the previous contract period is significantly higher than the requirements for that previous period and the ACR for the next contract period results in an additional benefits package that is less in total value than that of the previous contract period.

(c) *Basis for denial.* CMS does not approve a request for a withdrawal from a benefit stabilization fund if the withdrawal would allow the HMO or CMP to—